

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

**I.C., A MINOR, BY AND THROUGH HIS
NATURAL PARENT, NASIM CHAUDHRI, AND
AMY GITRE,**

Plaintiffs,

vs.

ZYNGA INC.,

Defendant,

CASE NOS. 20-cv-01539-YGR
20-cv-02024-YGR
20-cv-02612-YGR

**ORDER DENYING MOTION TO COMPEL
ARBITRATION AND GRANTING MOTION TO
COMPEL DISCOVERY**

CARLA JOHNSON AND LISA THOMAS,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

ZYNGA INC.,

Defendant,

JOSEPH MARTINEZ IV AND DANIEL PETRO,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

ZYNGA INC.,

Defendant.

Currently pending in each of the captioned cases is defendant Zynga Inc.'s motion to compel arbitration or, in the alternative, compel discovery. Plaintiffs brought these three putative class actions in connection with the September 2019 breach of Zynga's database of player account information, alleging that Zynga violated numerous state statutory and common laws.¹ Zynga

¹ I.C. and Gitre bring claims of negligence, negligent misrepresentation, negligence per se, unjust enrichment, violation of state data breach statutes (of California, Illinois, New Jersey, North Carolina, and all other applicable states), intrusion upon seclusion, and declaratory judgment. Johnson and Taylor bring claims of negligence, negligence per se, unjust enrichment, declaratory

1 asserts that pursuant to the mandatory arbitration provision in the applicable Terms of Service
2 (“TOS”), plaintiffs are required to arbitrate their claims in these actions against Zynga on an
3 individual basis. In the alternative, to the extent that plaintiffs contest that they accepted the TOS,
4 Zynga seeks discovery of the email addresses, user IDs, or Facebook IDs associated with
5 plaintiffs’ Zynga accounts. Plaintiffs oppose any discovery, arguing that such information is
6 neither relevant nor necessary to determine whether plaintiffs agreed to arbitration.

7 In general, under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, any matter relevant to a claim or a
8 defense is discoverable. Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1). The broad scope of discovery under Rule
9 26(b)(1) encompasses any matter that bears upon, or that reasonably could lead to other matters
10 that could bear on, any issue that is or may be in the case. *Oppenheimer Fund, Inc. v. Sanders*,
11 437 U.S. 340, 351 (1978). Despite the broad scope of discovery normally allowed in civil actions
12 under the Federal Rules, the Federal Arbitration Act (“FAA”) limits the scope of discovery
13 permitted in connection with a motion to compel arbitration. The FAA provides for discovery in
14 connection with a motion to compel arbitration only if “the making of the arbitration agreement or
15 the failure, neglect, or refusal to perform the same be in issue.” *Simula, Inc. v. Autoliv, Inc.*, 175
16 F.3d 716 (9th Cir.1999) (citing 9 U.S.C. § 4).

17 In support of its motions to compel arbitration, Zynga submitted declarations from its
18 employee Jessup Ferris explaining what screens and/or notifications regarding the TOS it believes
19 plaintiffs encountered, based not on accounts verified to belong to plaintiffs but on the minimal
20 information provided by plaintiffs. Specifically, plaintiffs only provided in their complaints their
21 names (with the exception of alleged minor I.C.) and places of residence and, in the case of
22 plaintiffs Carol Johnson and Lisa Thomas, provided Zynga’s counsel with certain email addresses.
23 Thus, Zynga necessarily engaged in some guesswork to obtain records possibly matching

24
25 judgment, breach of confidence, breach of contract, breach of implied contract, violation of
26 California Unfair Competition Law, violation of Missouri Merchandising Practices Act, and
27 violation of Wisconsin Deceptive Trade Practices Act. Martinez and Petro bring claims for
28 negligence, negligence per se, breach of contract, breach of implied contract, unjust enrichment,
breach of confidence, violation of California Unfair Competition Law, violation of California
False Advertising Law, violation of the California Consumers Legal Remedies Act, and violation
of state consumer protection acts (of 48 states and the District of Columbia).

plaintiffs. However, without all the email addresses, user IDs, or Facebook IDs associated with plaintiffs' Zynga accounts, Zynga cannot confirm that its evidence correctly reflects plaintiffs' activity.

Zynga's motions to compel arbitration hinge on its assertion that plaintiffs agreed to the applicable TOS. The Court has been provided with insufficient evidence to assess to which, if any, TOS plaintiffs assented. Because the verified context of plaintiffs' interactions with the various TOS's in dispute is essential to the Court's evaluation of the formation of an agreement, Zynga is entitled to some discovery on this threshold topic.


Based on the foregoing, the Court **DENIES** Zynga's motions to compel arbitration without prejudice at this time and **GRANTS** its motions to compel discovery. Accordingly, plaintiffs are hereby **ORDERED** to provide Zynga's counsel with the requested information for identification of plaintiffs' Zynga accounts within **fourteen (14) days** of the date of this Order.

The parties may submit, if necessary, a stipulation regarding a revised briefing schedule and hearing on Zynga's motion to compel arbitration should it choose to re-file.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

This Order terminates Docket Number 36 in Case No. 20-cv-1539; Docket Number 28 in Case No. 20-cv-2024; and Docket Number 21 in Case No. 20-cv-2612.

Dated: January 6, 2021


YVONNE GONZALEZ ROGERS
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE